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No. NSDD 27

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March 9, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
 THE SECRETARY OF STATE
 THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
 THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
 THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
 THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
 THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
 THE COUNSELOR TO THE PRESIDENT
 THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
 THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
 THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE
 UNITED NATIONS
 THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
 THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT
 THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT
 THE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

SUBJECT: National Security Decision Directive Number 27:
 Economic Decisions for Libya

The attached National Security Decision Directive Number 27 of
 March 9, 1982 lists the President's economic decisions for Libya.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

William P. Clark

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Review on March 9, 1988

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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WASHINGTON

March 9, 1982

NATIONAL SECURITY DECISION
DIRECTIVE NUMBER 27ECONOMIC DECISIONS FOR LIBYA

After consultation with the National Security Council and in accordance with applicable law, I have decided on the following steps to reduce the threat posed by Libyan policies and actions.

1. To prohibit the import into the United States of crude oil from Libya.
2. To require for foreign policy reasons validated licenses for all exports of U.S. goods and technology to Libya, except for medicine, medical supplies, food and other agricultural commodities.
3. The general policy of the U.S. shall be to deny licenses for export to Libya of
 - a. Goods and technology controlled for national security purposes, and
 - b. Oil and gas technology and equipment not readily available from sources outside the United States.

For all other newly controlled exports of goods and technology, there is no presumption of denial.

4. To the extent feasible, the administrative steps taken to implement these decisions shall be designed to minimize the extraterritorial impact of new export controls, bearing in mind the basic purposes of these restrictions. In particular, the United States will follow a flexible policy where third country companies are involved. Reexports of nonstrategic goods and technical data already outside of the United States at the time the new controls are imposed, although subject to licensing, will not be precluded under these controls; strategic goods already outside the United States will be considered on a case-by-case basis; foreign products of a nonstrategic nature derived from United States technical data will not be affected by the new controls. The United States will be prepared to show some flexibility with respect to the licensing of items generally to be prohibited from export or reexport under the new controls, where the items are required to fulfill preexisting contracts or are components representing a minor percentage of products to be produced abroad. Previously existing export controls on Libya will not be weakened.

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Rvw. on March 9, 1988

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5.' These decisions shall not preclude the export or reexport of items for which validated licenses have previously been issued or where necessary to avoid breach of performance of preexisting contracts.

6. In light of these decisions, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall keep under review contingency planning regarding possible Libyan reactions and Soviet moves.

7. The Secretary of State and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs shall continue to co-chair a Task Force on Libya to coordinate, to implement, and to recommend additional options as necessary.

Ronald Reagan

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The Secretaries of Commerce and Energy have advised me that the threat to the national security posed by imports of petroleum continues. The Secretaries, in conjunction with the Secretaries of State, Defense, and Treasury, advise that we no longer consider Libya to be a reliable supplier of United States energy needs, and that we must ensure we are not vulnerable to Libyan action in this area. Libyan policy and action supported by revenues from the sale of oil imported into the United States are inimical to United States national security. The Secretaries recommend that I take steps immediately to eliminate the dependence of the United States on Libya as a source of crude oil.

I agree with the recommendation and believe that the changes proposed are consistent with the purposes of Proclamation 3279, as amended, and the national security findings on which it is based.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862), do hereby proclaim that:

Section 1. Section 1 of the Proclamation 3279, as amended, is further amended by the revision of paragraph (e) to read as follows:

Sec. 1(e). Notwithstanding any other provision of the Proclamation, no crude oil produced in Libya (except crude oil loaded aboard maritime vessels at any time prior to March 12, 1982) may be imported into the United States, its territories or possessions.

Sec. 2. Section 11 of Proclamation 3279, as amended, is further amended by the revision of paragraph (1) to read as follows:

Sec. 11(1) The term "imports", when applied to crude oil other than that produced in Libya, includes both entry for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, but excludes unfinished oils and finished products processed in the United States territories and foreign trade zones from crude oil produced in the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixth.

Ronald Reagan